Fair; north winds.



That Stands for a Dollar These Go for a Dollar

Star Shirt Waists. Neat, nobby, new patterns, narrow or wide collars, in stripes or fancy colors. They give a child the proper "DRESSED-UP" APPEARANCE, and the price is a

Some Shirt Waists go for less than a dollar. Good things, too. "The Sun" is worth 50 cents, and "The King," 75 cents.

Many people buy these for Christmas presents.

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Wholesale Exclusively.)

ODD LOTS:

Broken assortments of Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's Wool and Worsted Hosiery.

Incomplete lots of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Jersey Rib and Flat Underwear.

The SIZE may be just what you want to fill out your before the news of the crime spread. In a stock. The PRICE is much less than manufacturing cost.

MEN'S FIRST QUALITY "NON-SNAG"

RUBBER BOOTS

\$2.40 Per Pair

Net 30 Days. No punched Goods. All made for us.

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Little Beauties

Those GAS RADIATORS are beautiful, and are powerful heaters. Require no stove pipe, and take up no space at all.

Call and see them work, or write for prices.

INDIANAPOLIS STOYE CO., 71 & 73 S. Meridian

Sole Agents Mason & Davis Wrought Steel Ranges.

BIG 4 ROUTE

TIME CARD.

November 18, 1894.

LEAVE FOR	14	M. A	. M.	A. 3	L P.	M. P. M	L P. 3
Cleve, and N. Columbus Cincinnati Benton Harbo Wabash	ii	:00	:15	6.5 7:0	0 3:4 5 *3:4	25 *3:10 6:3	5
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LEAVE FOR	A M.	A. M.	-	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Chicago Lafayette Peoria	7:10	12:15	器	:59	5:00	•11:25	
St. Louis Terre Haute	7:25		*11	:59	5:05	*11:25 *11:20	*11:4
Ticket Office	7:30 N	o. 1 E	ast	:50	4:50	on stre	•11: et, 1

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A. IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME On the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

The new fast train leaves Indianapolis at 8:00 a. m. daily. This train carries parlor car, and arrives at Cincinnati 11:20 a. m.
Trains depart as follows: *3:40 a. m., *8:00
and 10:50 a. m., *4:00 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.
Trains marked * run daily.
For further information call at ticket of-No. 2 West Washington street, old Hive" corner, or Union Depot. corner, or Union Depot.

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Chicago Night Express, Pullman buled Coaches and Sieepers, daily 12:35 a. w ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. o. 9-Menon Accommodation, daily, except Sunday. 11:20 a.m. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at est end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p.

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In Cutlery, Carvers, Pocket Knives and Table Cutlery. LILLY & STALNAKER,

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MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

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ACME MILLING COMPANY.

SLANDERS REFUTED. Malicious Attacks on a Prosperous

News Gathering Association. CHICAGO, Dec. 11.-It cannot have escaped public attention that during the past year there has been a persistent and malignant endeavor on the part of a New York paper to discredit the Associated Press. Day after day it has been asserted that the Associated Press was falling in pieces; that it was bankrupt; that each month's business showed a deficit; that its news service was unreliable and frequenty behind time; that there was widespread those who knew the facts these statements | to arrive, they were deterred from enteronly furnished fresh evidence of the desperate plight in which the unfortunate United Press papers found themselves. It was well known that many of those who were thus most clamorous in their praise of the United Press and most solicitous for the welfare of the Associated Press papers were at the same moment applicants for mission to the Associated Press, and in some cases were offering large bonuses for

The motive which inspired this campaign of libel and falsehood are easily discoverable. The prime movers in the conspiracy -two New York editors-were formerly spicuous as Asssociated Press officials. used the organization for their personal advantages, imposing a heavy tax upon all the other papers of the Nation, so that they could get their own news serv-ice for a nominal rate, and finally, when this was no longer possible because of a revolt, they set about disrupting the organ-ization of which they were the trusted officers. How they were given large blocks of United Press stock, and how they then secretly connived to push the fortunes of this rival concern, while they were yet members of the executive committee of the Associated Press, is a disgraceful story, with which most intelligent journalists are too familiar. It would be impossible to answer in detail all of the falsehoods which these very fertile people can invent.

It is perhaps enough to say that the Associated Press holds to-day a position incomparably in advance of that ever held by any news gathering organization; that it cludes in its membership all the papers of consequence in the Nation, except a small coterie on the Atlantic seaboard: that during the past year it has taken into its membership an average of three United Press papers a week and has lost none; is upon a most satisfactory business basis, with its receipts exceeding its expenditures every week; that there is no discontent, but, on the other hand, its members are proud of its news service, which is immeasurably superior to any the United Press have ever offered; that its directors and officers are working in perfect harmony, and are all loyal to the trust The latest assertion that the general manager is at odds with the board of directors, and, therefore, purposes resigning, is quite as false as any which preceded it.

gations that would surely have proven in supportable. MELVILLE E. STONE, General Manager of the Associated Press. Two Men Asphyxiated. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Charles John-son and Gustave Wennerberg, owners of a cigar stand on Fourth street, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas this morning at their lodgings on Stevenson street.

Both men were prominent in athletic cir-

cles, having participated in many tug-of-war contests as members of a Swedish

repeated overtures for adjustment have come from the United Press during the

past six months, but the officers of the As-

sociated Press have wisely rejected them

because they did not wish to assume obli-

Plumbers' Central Supply Company. OLEVELAND, Dec. 11.-Delegates to the number of seventy-seven representing the manufacturing and jobbing plumbers from the territory as far east as Pittsburg and as far west as Kansas City met at the Hollenden to-day. The body is known as

the Central Supply Company. In his address President John F. Wolf, of Chicago, stated that the object of the meeting was to form a stronger tie of union and to secure harmony of action among the members of the organization. After the reading of the reports of the secretary and treas-urer, various subjects of interest to the trade were discussed.

MURDEROUS FARMER.

Shot His Neighbor, Then Fired His Own House and Was Fatally Burned.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 11.-Robert Webster, an aged farmer living near here, set fire to his barn this morning, shot and fearfully wounded Eugene Keasy, a neighbor, and then attempted suicide. Keasy discovered the fire, and, after liberating discovered the fire, and, after liberating the animals from the barn, went to the house to notify Webster, when the latter suddenly opened the door and poured a charge of shot into Keasy's face. He then saturated the house with oil, and after igniting it laid down on the floor and was fatally burned. Both of Keasy's eyes were shot out. His nose was shot off and one side of his face is nearly gone. His scalp is full of shot, but his wounds are not fatal. Webster was dragged out of the ourning house too late, however, to save his life.

DAVID SPRAGG COMMITS A TERRI-BLE CRIME WHILE DERANGED.

Murders His Wife and Two Children, Mortally Wounds Two More Little Ones and Kills Himself.

RIDGEWAY, Mo., Dec. 11 .- The most horrible human butchery ever recorded in this section was committed five miles southwest of this city this afternoon. David G. Spragg, in a fit of insanity, murdered his wife and two children, mortally wounded his two step-children with a butcher knife and then took his own life with a rifle. The nearest neighbor of the Spraggs lived almost a mile distant, and it was some time few hours numbers of people arrived from town and an investigation of the scene was made. The most sickening sight met their gaze. Lying in the yard near the gate were the remains of Mrs. Spragg, mutilated almost beyond recognition and her disheveled hair drowned in the pool of blood surrounding her. In the little dwelling, in one corner of the sitting room, lay the lifeless body of little Caley, four years old. and in the other Albert, a six-year-old boy. Albert's head, resting on the slate with which he had been playing, was a mass of coagulated blood and brains, while blood still oozed from the gaping wounds in the throats of each. On the kitchen floor, with blood smeared all over his hands and face, and still clenching the terrible instrument of death in his bony hands, and with his head almost severed from his body, lay the author of the crimes. Great pools of blood had coagulated on the floors, making more sickening the terrible scene. Two stepchildren of Spragg's, both under six years old, were taken to the home of neighbors, where they are dying from dozens of cuts that cover their little bodies. Evidences of a terrible struggle were

plainly visible in the Spragg home. The walls, books, stove and furniture were spattered with blood; chairs were upset. the oil can overturned and things generally turned upside down. The particulars of the butchery are learned from Dora Onstatt, a stepdaughter of Spragg. She is a child of eleven years, and after eluding her stepfather's murderous grasp, escaped to neighbors and gave the alarm. Her statement, somewhat broken because of the intense excitement under which she labored is substantially as follows: Spragg had been complaining all morning of an aching head, and his nearest neighbor, Mr. Meyers, was sent to Ridgeway for a physician. Soon after Meyers's departure Spragg tied the hands of one child behind him and deliberately cut his throat. Mrs. Spragg ran into the room and attempted to interfere. when Spragg made a lunge at her. She ran out into the yard, around the house and then into it again, closely followed by Spragg. In the house he caught her and a desperate struggle ensued. He literally hacked her head and face into slices and then, cutting her head almost from the body, dragged her by the hair into the yard. Covered with gore and every minute becoming more frenzied, the maniac now returned to the house again to continue his work. Dora, who was sick in bed, had climbed out of a window in the meantime dissatisfaction among its members. To and escaped. When the people first began ing by Spragg, who stood in the doorway with a loaded shotgun. Finally Spragg locked the doors, and it was then that he butchered his stepchildren. Just as the crowd was preparing to break into the house two shots were heard and when the door was finally forced open Spragg was dead and the scene, as described, was presented to view. The two stepchildren who were still alive were cared for, but cannot

INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

Prominent New Orleans Broker and Financier in Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11 .- Henry Bier, a prominent broker and financier of this city, was indicted by the grand jury for willful and corrupt perjury this evening. The charge grows out of the purchase of the principal street-railway franchise of the city, operated by the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company, for \$700,000, and their subsequent sale to the New Orleans Traction Company. At the time of the sale the purchase was attacked citizens, who instituted proceedings under the leadership of Mr. S. D. Peters to have it set aside. On the trial of the case Bier took the stand and swore that he had bought the franchise for his own account, and that no one was interested with him. The grand jury finally discovered the existence of an agreement with Edward Deniston, the Philadelphia banker, who was at that time president of the New Orleans Traction Company, to purchase the franchises and transfer them to the traction company-a plan which was ultimately carried out, Bier receiving \$100,000 for his work and for financing the bid.

DEMOCRACY-RIDDEN STATE. Deficit in Texas Revenues Amounts to

the Large Sum of \$700,000. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 11.-John McCall, State Controller, to-day stated that the amount of the State's deficit at the present time would approximate \$700,000. He does not believe that the State's expenses can be reduced so as to meet current receipts at the present rate of taxation, and thinks that it will be necessary to increase them. He does not admit that the present administration has been an extravagant one, or that it could have been conducted on a more economica basis, but the expenses have increased

Reform in Chicago's Police System. CHICAGO, Dec. 11-The police commis sion appointed to prepare a nonpartisan method for the management of the Chicago police force made its report to-day. The report recommends that both apprintments tions be made by examination physical and mental, and provides that al resent officers under ten years of service be required to take the proposed examinations. The change from the present system is a radical one, and Mayor Hopkins asserted to-day that he will support the recommendations of the commission.

DEFAULTER SAMUEL C. SEELEY BE-HIND PRISON BARS.

Identity of the "Suspect" Arrested Late Monday Night Established by the Bank Looter Himself.

CONFESSED TO THE OFFICERS

THAT HE WAS THE FUGITIVE NEW YORK EX-BOOKKEEPER.

Willing to Return Without Requisition Papers-Story of the Shoe and Leather Bank Defateation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 .- Samuel C. Seeley, the absconding bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, is safe behind the bars of a cell in Harrisonstreet police station. The police have never, since he was first arrested, entertained a doubt of the identity of the man, but his calm demeanor and his cool and positive denials that he was Seeley had begun to make them anxious to secure somebody who could say definitely whether he was or was not the man wanted. Messengers were sent to all of the banks in the city, this morning, in the effort to secure somebody who had known Seeley and could identify him. No such man could be found, however, and the police had made up their minds that the only thing for them to do was to wait for the arrival from New York of those who could tell them without fail whether it was Seeley or not. Nothing could be got from the man in any way to give the officers a positive clew. beyond the remarkable resemblance of the prisoner to the photograph sent out from New York. When the officers offered to send for anybody in this city or elsewhere who could identify him as Frank J. Dale, the man he claimed to be, he replied that he knew nobody in Chicago who could do him such a service, and said that he knew notody here. He could not give the name of any person in any other part of the country who would identify him as Dale. When he made this declaration, he was informed by Inspector Shea that the police knew him to be Seeley, and there was no further necessity of talking over the matter. He would be held until the arrival of the officers from New York, and, under no circumstances, would he be released until

After being told this Seeley was taken below and locked up. He stood the confinement for about an hour, and at 11 o'clock he sent word to Inspector Shea and Lieutenant Haas that he would like to see them for an interview. Ten minutes later he confessed he was the man they had said he was and stated he was anxious for them to hurry the arrangements to take him back to New York. He was trembling and filled with nervous excitement when brought to the inspector's private office. Inspector Shea, Lieutenant Haas, detective Almendinger and a number of newspaper men were present when he was brought in. The impector asked him what he wanted.

"All I want to say is, gentlemen, that you have the right man. There is no use of my denying it any longer, I am Samuel C. Seeley, and I am the man wanted in

WILLING TO GO BACK. Nothing more was said until the prisoner spoke again and said he was ready to go back to New York as soon as the officers could arrange it. He said further that he would make no effort to gain his release from the Chicago officers, and did not want an attorney, but preferred to wait until he reached New York, where he could consult his own attorney. The officers attempted to secure some sort of a statement from Seeley regarding his connection with the great steal, but he carefully avoided making either admission or denials. Finding his efforts in that line unavailing, Inspector Shea ordered the man taken to the Harrison-street station house, where he was locked up in a cell to await the arrival of the New York officers.

Seeley's quarters at the Harrison-street station were much less comfortable than those he had occupied at headquarters when he was allowed to remain in th private office of Inspector Shea. But the ill-smelling cell had, apparently, no terrors for the ex-bookkeeper, and removing his ulster he made himself comfortable on the iron bunk. His vocabularly became very limited as soon as the cell door closed before him, and to all questions he simply replied, "I have nothing to say." H. E. McFarland, the young man whose

information led to Seeley's arrest, put in an appearance at detective headquarters this afternoon. He was apparently laboring under a rather heavy burden of intoxicants and his conversation was not particularly lucid. He was able, however, to make his hearers understand that he was hot after the \$5,000 reward, and that he intended to have it all. He would, he declared, divide with no one. After making something of a scene at headquarters McFarland left, but returned several times during the afternoon and made numerous demands for the reward. Detectives who were sent out to look up the informer's record reported that he had for a week been boasting to his friends that he knew where to find Seeley. McFarland, according to the officers, is an ardent admirer of the flowing bowl, and many of his acquaintances say that he frequently, during the last week, while intoxicated, had declared that he would soon clear \$5,000 by a clever bit of detective work. McFarland is a rather good looking man, perhaps twenty-five years old, dresses well, though flashily, and is said to frequent the race tracks. Owing to his condition to-day the officers were unable to learn anything regarding his acquaintance

Seeley's action in voluntarily confessing his identity to a passing acquaintance after having displayed such remarkable keepness in eluding arrest was the cause of much speculation. McFarland had said that Seeley met him on the street, invited him to the races and, after several days' com-panionship, had calmly informed him that he was Samuel C. Seeley, wanted in New York for aiding in the theft of \$354,000. The police were inclined to the belief that Mc-Farland's story might be subject to variations. It is believed by many of the detectives that the informant was an old acquaintance of the fugitive, and that the allurements of the \$5,000 reward had got the better of his friendship. On this subject, however, Seeley was as silent as a clam and the officers were forced to be content with speculation. Whatever evidence, is any, had been found at 496 Lasalle avenue the fashionable boarding house at which Seeley was arrested, the police refused to say. It was known that no papers of importance and a solitary \$100 bill were found on his person, and it was not thought that any incriminating evidence had been dis-

covered in his room. effort early in the day to get possession of the prisoner on a telegram from Marshal McCarthy, of New York, asking him to ar-rest and detain Seeley until an officer from that city could reach here. Marshal Arnold expected to get from Judge Grosscup the order to take the prisoner from the police authorities, but Inspector Shea declined to yield him up. Pending the arrival of a federal officer, as well as the other men exthe man turned over to him was aban-doned by Marshal Arnold. Inspector Shea-said he was a bit fend of money himself. and expected to get a share of the reward of \$5,000 offered for the arrest of Seeley. He said that McFarland, who gave the first information which led to the capture

and the men who brought Seeley to the station would share in the reward. SEELEY'S CRIME. National Shoe and Leather Bank Lost

\$354,000 Through Him.

Samuel C. Seeley was, for fourteen years, the trusted bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank at Broadway and Chambers street, New York. The discovery was made Tuesday, Nov. 20, that the funds of the bank were short \$354,000 and it was ascertained that for nine years Seeley had been methodically and persistently stealing the bank's money. It was not till after banking hours of the date mentioned that the discovery was made known to the police, but even then it had the effect of startling the whole financial community. The news reached Wall street and commercial circles just after the close of business in a notice issued by the bank. It was to the effect that, as a result of an examination of the books kept by Seeley, made by the bank examiner, a defalcation of \$354,000 was discovered. The notice set forth that the directors had called on the stockholders for an assessment sufficient to cover the deficiency. Seeley had disappeared from New York some days before that and it was this fact which led to the investigation.

· Seeley managed to make away with so much money through a confederate on the outside who had a running account with the bank extending over thirty years. The bank pursued the old-style ledger book method. Under this system no deposit slips are used, the depositor simply presenting a pass book, in which the amount of the deposit is entered by the bookkeeper. Seeley's confederate was said to be Frederick Baker, a lawyer who was drowned erick Baker, a lawyer who was drowned at Sand's Point, Long island, Saturday, Nov. 24, just four days after the discovery of the defalcation. It was generally be-lieved that Baker purposely drowned himself, but his friends persisted that he had no dishonest dealings with Seeley and that he was drowned by accident

The scheme worked by Seeley and his confederate was a simple one. False credits were entered by Seeley for small amounts in the pass book. Then he charged them in another account and cleverly carago and had swelled to the total of \$354,000 when the defalcation was detected. The bank, some time ago, decided to change its system of keeping books and to adopt a more modern method. Seeley became con-vinced immediately that his falsification of the entries in the books would be revealed and as soon as the overhauling of the books commenced he disappeared. It was at once suspected that Seeley had been wrong in his accounts and the examination was carefully proceeded with. On the result being made known, the directors held a meeting and it was decided to make

good the impairment at once.
As soon as the news of Frederick Baker's death by drowning was heard, those especially interested in the affairs of the bank became convinced that he was the confederate of Seeley and that his death was premeditated as an escape from the exposure he dreaded. One puzzled the directors was how Baker spent the great sum that must have been his share of the stealings. A probable explanation was given when Austin Corbin in-formed the bank directors that Baker was one of the backers of the Boynton Bicycle railroad and a huge land scheme connected with it. In telling of Seeley's connection with the bank President John M. Crane spoke as follows: "Seeley came here recommended by a fellow-clerk and was getting a salary of \$1,800 a year as book-keeper. His honesty and faithfulness had never been questioned until we had unde-niable proof of his crime. His method seems to have been that of balancing various accounts. Suppose a man who had an account with our bank of \$30,000 and another one of \$10,000. Seeley would take \$5,000 from one account, which he would appropriate to himself and put \$5,000 to the other account, which would, apparently, balance the accounts of the bank at the close of the day. To secure such a large amount required an immense amount of balancing. He had to be careful not to diminish a depositor's account so much tha on attempting to draw the depositor would discover that his account had been tar

THE LUMBER SWINDLE. Mrs. Gerst, Who Secreted the Money,

Visits Cleveland Lawyers. CLEVELAND, Dec. 11 .- It leaked out today that Mrs. Matilda Gerst, the depositor of the Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company funds, was in this city again yesterday and spent several hours in the office of Everett, Delenbaugh & Weed, attorneys. A gentleman who saw her says that she is a very ladylike little woman with sparkling dark eyes and a fine brunette complexion. She is now said to be beyond the Ohio river. The attorneys having the case refuse to talk on the matter. Judgment has been entered by confession in the suit in favor of S. M. G. Gates against Mrs. Gerst for \$20,432.17. Of about \$300,000 obtained from various lumber men by the big swin-dling system worked by the Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company, over \$22,000 have been recovered from the safe deposit vaults in Cleveland and Toledo, where it was placed by Mrs. Gerst, under various fictitious names. It is asserted that the attorneys for the victims of the swindle know the hiding place of over \$60,000 more, which they have attached. It is believed that Mrs. Gerst made a full confession of her part in the big swindle, and has been al-Later developments reveal the fact that Mrs. Gerst made an affidavit at the behest of the atto veys, admitting that she decity, under the name of Jennie Emerson, \$10,502, and in Toledo, under the name of Mrs. John J. Harris, \$1,270, all of which belonged to victims of the lumber swindle. On this affidavit was based the

judgment by confession rendered by the court. An order has been issued holding the money in Cleveland until all who have claims upon it have been notified. There s a warrant out for the arrest of Mrs Gerst for concealing embezzled money, and for weeks she has been watched by private detectives. Everett, Dellenbaugh Weed induced her to come to Cleveland from some point in the West by promising ner immunity from arrest, they agreeing to keep her presence in the city a secret. The information was not divulged until she was safely away. Mrs. Gerst, before she left Cleveland, revealed to Mr. Dellenbaugh the whereabouts of \$60,000 more of the plunder, which will doubtless be seized by officers to-morrow.

COULD NOT AGREE.

Conference Between Tin Plate Manufacturers and Workers Fruitiess. PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.-The conference between the tin-plate manufacturers and workers ended to-day without an agreement being reached. The strike or lockout, which affects 12,000 workmen, now stands just where it did before the meeting, and will be hotly contested by both sides. The conference has insted two days, both the manufacturers and the men makng concessions, but so slight were they that the result was not affected. Already number of the firms have advertised for nonunion men to start their plants

Prospective Fight of Miners. REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 11 .- The situation among ten thousand coal miners in the Dubois, Reynoldsville and Punxsutawney coal fields is one of grave forebodings. On Nov. 16 the Berwynd-White Coal Company, the Bell-Lewis and Yates Coal Company and the Frank Williams Coal Company first issued a notice of a reduction of 5 per cent, in wages. Then the Fairmount and Northwestern Coal Companies, near New Bethlehem, followed with a similar reduction, taking effect on Dec. 1. The men continued to work under protest until Saturday, when a notice, signed by the United Mine-workers, was posted at a number of the tipples, calling the men to resist the reduction and to demand the 5 per cent. on Jan. 1. The situation now is felt to be one which may result in a genwould affect from ten thousand to twelve thousand miners in the Reynoldsville, Dubois and Punxsutawney districts, and about two thousand miners in the New Bethlehem district. The men say they cannot make a living at the present rate paid them of 35 cents a ton net, and that they might as well stop working. The miners believe that all of the companies named have heavy contracts to fill with Eastern railroads and ocean steamship lines and of afford to allow a general strike at

Coming Convention of Conductors. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11 .- Grand Chief E. E. Clark, of the Order of Railway Con-

ductors, who has been in this city since Saturday, arranging for the annual meeting of the order here in May, left this morning for Chicago. Chief Clark says the indications are that the coming convention will be the largest the conductors ever held. The local lodge here has just concluded a fair, through which it raised \$5,000 for an entertainment fund.

Laborites Go Sight-Seeing. DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.-The delegates the convention of the Federation of Labor spent to-day in sightseeing. Many of them went on an excursion to Silver Plume, where they inspected the mines. The convention will meet again to-morrow.

BOLD ROBBERY IN OHIO.

tation Agent Assaulted and \$800 and Many Railway Tickets Stolen.

BELLAIRE, O., Dec. 11.-Masked robbers last night entered the office of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad depot at Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, struck the agent and telegraph operator, John Heck, over the head, crushed his skull, bound and gagged him and threw him under the desk, where he lay unconscious until this morning, when he was found by fellow-employes and released from his perilous position. He was unconscious and may die. It was one of the boldest robberies that has occurred in this section of Ohio for many years. The robbers secured \$700 in money from the iron safe, which belonged to the Adams Express Company, and \$100 from the railroad company, besides many hundred tickets and other papers. They are supposed to have carried their booty away in a wagon. The authorities offer \$200 reward for their capture.

COME TOGETHER IN CHICAGO'S WASHINGTON-STREET TUNNEL.

Thirty-Six Persons Suffer Injury-Two ly Hurt-Fire Breaks Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 .- In a collision between cable cars in the Washington-street tunnel this evening two men were fatally hurt, fifteen more were seriously injured and a score of others more or less bruised. The cars were set on fire by the stoves, and for a time there was a panic around the wreck. Those most seriously injured were MORRIS SMITH, internally injured and both legs broken; died in the hospital. JOHN DONOHUE, right leg broken, head and face cut; died in the hospital, GEORGE NEWMAN, head and face bad-

WILLIAM JOYCE, right leg broken and JAMES M'DONALD, left side of face crushed and head cut. JOHN FREMS, leg twisted, bad bruises

bout hips and nose broken.

JAMES M'GINTY, seriously bruised about face and should MRS. THOMAS BEMAN, seriously MRS. GEORGE REISS, head hurt and emporarily deranged by the shock.
MRS. WILLIAM PARKER, both ankles roken and severely bruised.
WILLIAM MULROQNEY, teeth knocked out and jaw broken.

G. B. BURTLE, head cut A. AIKENS, nose crushed and body

houlders and hips. HARRY DODDARD, face cut, head cut and legs hurt.
T. H. MORAN, gripman on Milwaukee-avenue car, badly bruised and injured invernally. NELLIE SCHOTT, head cut and badly

A. A. AIKENS, head cut very badly.
MISS OLGA SCHROEDER, fingers smashed and head cut.

N. PETERSEN, left arm broken.

JOHN SPETH, face lacerated and nose

M. NELSON, kneecap torn off and badly In addition to these there was a large number of people who suffered painful in juries. Smashed fingers, knocked-out teeth, sprained ankles and wrists were very nu-

Both the West Madison-street and the Milwaukee-avenue cable lines run through the tunnel, and at the time the accident occurred (6:30 o'clock) all the west-bound cars are jammed to suffocation with people returning from business on the South Side A Madison-street cable train, consisting of a grip car and two trailers, was two-thirds of the way down the decline toward the of the Milwaukee line, also consisting of three cars, entered the tunnel. Almost immediately after starting down the slope gripman T. H. Moran, of the Milwaukeethe cars leaped forward down the steep incline at a fearful speed. Moran rang his alarm bell and he and the conductors set all the brakes on the train, but were unable to hold it, and just as the bottom of the tunnel was reached the runaway cars struck the Madison-street train with terrific force, smashing its rear car into splinters and demolishing the Milwaukee-avenue grip car. Both cars were piled up in a heap, from which such passengers as were capable of moving crawled out, battered and bleeding. Each of the two wrecked cars held about seventy-five passengers, and that a number were not instantly killed was a wonder. To add to the horror of the accident one of the wrecked cars caught fire and began to blaze furiously. All the people injured on this car had been removed before the fire became dangerous, however. A number of people were pinioned in the wreck, and others were held fast between the wreckage and the walls of the tunnel. All of them were quickly removed and the fire was extinguished by an engine company which responded to the

The cause of the accident was the breaking of the grip of the Milwaukee-avenue car. With this out of order there was nothing except the brakes to hold the train. and they were powerless against the heavy load on the cars.

PERILING HIS LIFE.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta Going Back to Salvador to "Raise Cain."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16—Gen. Antonio Ezeta, the exiled Vice President of Salvador, is about to return to his country and seek to replace President Guiterez, Two Salvadorian officers-Col. Jorge Duhl and Col. Mariane Pinto-have arrived here to nduce Ezeta to accompany them back. They say that the people of Salvador are anxiously awaiting Ezeta's return, eager to enlist under his banner and expel the now unpopular Guiterez. Ezeta will comply with their request. There will be an election in Salvador on the first Sunday in January and Ezeta says he will attempt to force Guiterez to relinquish the presidency then. If he does not succeed this, Ezeta says he will resort to force rms to become leader of the Salvador overnment and its chief executive.

Mr. Hogeland's Association ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The seventh annual convention of the Boys and Girls Home and Employment Association of the United

States and Canada was called to order by President Alexander Hogeland this afterof the larger cities. The convention will remain in session for two days. Over ten thousand calls and invitations have been ssued. Twenty-two States and eleven cities. including Chicago, have appointed dele-gates. The principal business to be trans-acted by the convention will be the draftng of laws for the establishment of a State agricultural and industrial home for ndent youth, separate from all criminal institutions, where they can be shel-tered and taught to earn their own living. Thirty-four State legislatures will be asked to enact such measures.

ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE BY THE DECISIVE VOTE OF 166 TO 310.

Cooper Substitute Which Gave the Interstate - Commerce Commission Control Defented, 175 to 109.

NO AMENDMENTS PERMITTED

THE BILL RAILROADED THROUGH AS IT CAME FROM COMMITTEE.

How the Indiana Members Voted-Another Exhibition by Champ Clark, the Missouri Buffoon,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The struggle over the bill to authorize railroad pooling was terminated to-day by the passage of the bill by the decisive vote of 166 to 110. The Cooper substitute, which placed the entire control of the conditions of pooling in the hands of the Interstate-commerce Commission, and gave it absolute power in the matter of revoking pooling orders was defeated, as were all subsequent efforts to amend and recommit it, and the bill passed as reported from the committee. Several attempts were made to defeat the bill by filibustering, but they, also, were unsuccess

It is of interest to know how the Indiana delegation voted on the substitute offered by Representative Cooper. The vote was really the decisive vote. Many men afterwards voted for the Patterson bill who had voted for the substitute in the hope of defeating the pooling bill, but seeing themselves defeated voted on the next vote with the winners. Of the Indiana delegation, Messrs. Bretz, Bynum, Conn, Holman, Martin and McNagny voted "no," thereby favoring the pooling bill, though Mr. Cons afterward voted against the pooling bill; Messrs. Brookshire, Brown, Cooper, Johnson and Taylor voted for the substitute! Messrs. Hammond and Waugh were absent At the opening of the session to-day, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, from the committee on appropriations, reported the urg-

Mr. Dingley asked unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information first, as to whether the articles of the Bering sea tribunal had resulted last session in saving the fur seal herds from that destruction they were intended to prevent second, information as to the number and sex of seals killed by pelagic sealers; third, the protection of fur seal herds on the Pribyloff islands, and fourth, the revenue derived by the government from the seals during the past and the expenditures of the government for their protection during the

MRS. ESTELLA VIAMEN, injured about MISSOURI'S CLOWN ON DECK. In the morning hour, Mr. Mallory again called up the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, which provoked Mr. Champ Clark's remarks on Saturday, and to-day the Missourian again took the floor in pursuance of his avowed intention of talking the bill to death. Mr. Clark took off his cuffs, and for forty-five minutes kept the House in a roar with humorous and stirring anecdotes of "ob scure heroes," paying rough and ready, but eloquent, tributes to the gallant deeds of Silas Adams, of Kentucky; General Sickles, of New York: W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; General Black, of Illinois, and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, who are Mem-bers of the House, and Orville B. Young, who first planted the Union flag on the breastworks at Gainesburg; "Tom" Caldwell, who took the first transport past Vicksburg; General Rousseau, and "Old Pap" Price and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri. In concluding, Mr. Clark said he expected to be flayed by one hundred newspapers to-morrow.

Mr. Mallory and Mr. Dunn occupied the remainder of the time until the expiration

of the morning hour.
On motion of Mr. Cooper, of Indiana,
ten thousand copies of Secretary Carlisle's
report were ordered printed. Then, under the special order, considera-tion of the railroad pooling bill was re-sumed. It was debated until 3 o'clock by Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois, in opposition to, and Springer, Harter, Sibley and Black of Illinois, in support of the measure, when Mr. Patterson, in accordance with his notice given on Saturday, moved the previ-ous question on the bill and pending amendments. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hopkins pro-Patterson refused to yield, amendments of the committee. On the risdemanded, the roll was called. The previ-ous quetsion was ordered-174 to 100.

verbal character and were agreed to The vote then recurred on Bland's amend ment to the Cooper substitute, which gave the Interstate Commission absolute authority and control over the conditions of pooling and full power to revoke pooling orders. The Blair amendment reserved the power to Congress of changing, rescinding or dissolving pooling orders at any time. The Blair amendment was agreed to with-

The two committee amendments were of

A vote was then taken on the Cooper The vote then recurring on the engross-ment and the third reading of the bill, Blair asked unanimous consent that the amendment adopted to the substitut be voted on as an amendment to the but Mr. Wise objected. Thereupon Mr. Marsh inaugurated a filibustering move-ment, moving an adjournment, but it did not have sufficient backing to secure the yeas and nays. Mr. Cooper, however, se-cured the yeas and nays on the third reading of the bill and the roll was called. The Mr. Marsh then resumed his fillbustering

tactics. He again moved to adjourn, and, pending that motion, he moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Thursday next. Both motions were defeated by overwheiming majoritie Mr. Cooper moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, moved to amend the motion to recommit by adding instructions to the committee to report back an amendment making all pooling agreements illegal untimission. Pending the vote on Mr. Breckin-ridge's amendment, Mr. Hooker moved an adjournment. The House refused to ad-journ-56 to 179—and the Breckinridge amendment was defeated—108 to 158. The motion to recommit was also lost-63 to 159 The vote on the final passage of the bill resulted: Yeas, 166; nays, 110. The House then, at 6:10, adjourned.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Special Examiner Stockslager's Report-An Army of Searchers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The Pension Bureau has received a report from Special Examiner Stockslager, at Fort Smith, Apk., announcing the recent sentence of Tom Beas to six years in the tiary and the sentence of Thornton to six months in jail, and a \$200 fine. This disposes of the ringleaders in a big scheme to defraud the government. They were connected with fully five hundred claims, said to be frauduleat and a commission of five special examiners, under the supervision of Examiner Stocks lager, is still at work on the conspiracy. There are only two regular commissions of special exners now at work on supposed fre ent pension cases. Five examiners, under the supervision of Examiner Watte, have een investigating the Van Leuven cases, and are collecting evidence for the use of